

## MS ART 7

### PRE/POST TEST

Mr. Mallory | Boyer Valley | 2012-13

#### MATCHING: the Four Art Disciplines

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|--|-------------------|
| 1) _____ The study of past Artists, Art Movements, discoveries, breakthroughs and cultures.  | a) Art History    |
| 2) _____ Also known as design, the study of why things look the way they look and how to arrange visual elements using certain principles in order to produce the most impact. | b) Aesthetics     |
| 3) _____ Actually creating works of art  | c) Art Production |
| 4) _____ Following four prescribed steps to describe, analyze, interpret and evaluate works of art.  | d) Art Criticism  |

#### Multiple Choice- Aesthetics

- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Artwork which generally attempt to naturalistically represent or realistically depict or describe an real object.
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|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Utilitarian | b) Representatiional |
| c) Expressive  | d) Compositional     |
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Artwork which seeks mainly to express meaning or emotional experience rather than physical reality. These works may invoke mood, evoke memories or associations, or provoke reaction.
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|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Utilitarian | b) Representative |
| c) Expressive  | d) Compositional  |
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Artwork which may be nonobjective. Its primary purpose is design, it is an exercise in aranging the visual elements into a composition with the principles of design.
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|----------------|---------------------|
| a) Utititarian | b) Representational |
| c) Expressive  | d) Compositional    |
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Artwork essentially meant to be useful or serve a function rather than "art-for-art-sake." It may warn, direct, brand, or identify something. It may be tool, implement, instrument, vehicle, product packaging or clothing.
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|----------------|---------------------|
| a) Utilitarian | b) Representational |
| c) Expressive  | d) Compositional    |

### Matching- Elements of Design

- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ three-dimensional shapes, expressing length, width, and depth. Balls, cylinders, boxes and triangles are forms.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ a mark with greater length than width. Lines can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, straight or curved, thick or thin.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ the area between and around objects. Around objects is often called negative. It can also refer to the feeling of depth. Three-dimensional; in visual art when we can also create the feeling or illusion of depth.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ light reflected off objects. It has three main characteristics: hue or its name (red, green, blue, etc.), value (how light or dark it is), and intensity (how bright or dull it is).
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ a closed line. Shapes can be geometric, like squares and circles; or organic, like free formed shapes or natural shapes. Shapes are flat and can express length and width.
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ the surface quality that can be seen and felt. Can be rough or smooth, soft or hard. This does not always feel the way they look; for example, a drawing of a porcupine may look prickly, but if you touch the drawing, the paper is still smooth.
- a) Color  
b) Texture  
c) Line  
d) Shape  
e) Form  
f) Space

### Multiple Choice- Art Criticism

- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ Mentally separate the parts or elements, thinking in terms of textures, shapes/forms, light/dark or bright/dull colors, types of lines, and sensory qualities. In this step consider the most significant art principles that were used in the artwork.
- a) Describe  
b) Analyze  
c) Interpret  
d) Judgment
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ Seeks to explain the meaning of the work based on what you have learned so far about the artwork, what do you think the artist was trying to say?
- a) Describe  
b) Analyze  
c) Interpret  
d) Judgment
- 17) \_\_\_\_\_ After careful observation, analysis, and interpretation of an artwork, you are ready to make your own assessment. This is your personal evaluation based on the understandings of the work and standards or criteria which you use to evaluate the artwork.
- a) Describe  
b) Analyze  
c) Interpret  
d) Judgment

- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ To simply explain what it is you see in an artwork. Generally this is objective, not personal and will usually have to do with which elements of design appear in the artwork, or what the subject matter is.
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|--------------|-------------|
| a) Describe  | b) Analyze  |
| c) Interpret | d) Judgment |

### Matching- Principles of Design

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|---|-------------------------|
| 19) _____ Visual building blocks, sort of the parts-of-speech for Art.  | a) Elements of Design   |
| 20) _____ Guidelines for formally arranging the elements of design into effective compositions.   | b) Aesthetics           |
| 21) _____ the distribution of the visual weight of objects, colors, texture, and space. If the design was a scale these elements should be balanced to make a design feel stable. | c) Unity                |
| 22) _____ <b>the path the viewer's eye takes</b> through the artwork, often to focal areas. Can be directed along lines edges, shape and color within the artwork.                | d) Movement             |
| 23) _____ The study of why things look the way they look. AKA "Design."   | e) Principles of Design |
| 24) _____ the feeling of harmony between all parts of the artwork creating a sense of completeness.   | f) Balance              |
| 25) _____ the part of the design that catches the <b>viewer's attention. Usually the artist</b> will make one area stand out by contrasting it with other areas.                  | g) Emphasis/Dominance   |